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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	P. SRIJA	Registration Number	633454
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	17/12/20
Center	ONLINE		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. Discuss the need to strengthen the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to tackle the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in India.

(150 words) 10

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग को सशक्त बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans

National Commission for Scheduled Castes is a constitutional body [Art. 334], formed to enforce and advise regarding the issues related to scheduled castes welfare.

National Commission for Scheduled Caste (NCSC)

Importance:-

- Powers of civil court;
- Suomoto recognition of crime against Dalits;
- Can ask the government bodies to take action for information.
- Needs its advice to enforce a policy, list the scheduled castes to President.

Need:-

- 1) Due to growing trend of crimes against SC's as per NCRB [>8%] #1/2020.
- 2) Frequent usage of SC, ST Prevention of atrocities Act, as a source of vote bank politics with amendments and litigations in Court, with trial to dilute it.

- 3) Continuing low representation of SC's in higher posts in Government and private sectors. [∴ Casteism underveil in Public place].
- 4) Due to lack of proper usage of benefits by SC's for their progress, [Reserved seats often remain vacant, due to ^{leaving of} Candidates] in Universities.
- 5) ~~For~~ New concept of "Class within Caste", denying the percolation of SC benefits.
- 6) Increasing crimes against SC women in the name of sexual abuse by elites. [e.g. Uttarakhand rape case].
- 7) Need to grow awareness regarding their practices like Open defaecation, being disregarded as part of Untouchables even now ⇒ Due to cultural lag in modern society.
- 8) To make NCSC laws more enforceable and stringent [with adequate funds, functionaries].
- 9) To decrease political interventions in SC related affairs.

Thus, in order to ensure the welfare of scheduled Castes in wholistic manner, NCSC strengthening is mandatory.

2. Does the Representation of People's Act ensure an effective mechanism against criminalization of politics in India? Discuss. (150 words) 10

क्या लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण के विरुद्ध एक प्रभावी तंत्र सुनिश्चित करता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:-

Representation of People's Act (ROPA), is a legal and formal legislation to ensure free and fair elections as per our Art (324-327) by Election Commission of India (ECI).

ROPA is effective:-

- ① Yes, growing criminalisation to > 43% as per recent Lok Sabha elections, 2014 - AD Reforms, Due to its provisions like:-

- (i) It has sec-8 - to disqualify MP (sitting) if found guilty for trial which sues him for > 2 yrs for minimum 6 yrs. [Lily Thomas Vs Union of India Case]
- (ii) It has sec-123 - to prevent illegitimate practices by contestants. (Ex- Communal speeches, election rigging)
- (iii) It gives power to ECI to cancel elections if found to be illegitimate.
- (iv) It gives power to make procedures to provide affidavit on criminal background of contestant.

(v) It can ensure the microobservers, returning officers to use the state police support to maintain peaceful environment during elections.

2) No

Because,

- (i) Laws cannot be guaranteed on name, but needs enforcement by authorities.
- (ii) It was enforced since 50 yrs, but criminalisation has been on increasing trend [72 → 15% → 43%]
- (iii) It gives option to ECI to decrease/remove disqualification on a MP.
- (iv) It gives chance for a contestant under investigation/trial → Right to contest, but same is denied as Rt to vote to a prisoner.

Thus, further steps like:

- 1) Equalising ECI - 3 election commissioners removal,
- 2) select committee - to appoint ECI, [law commission]
- 3) SC orders - to give reasons for changing such candidates

Can all be steps for "free and fair" elections

3. Discuss the challenges that are being faced by Gram Nyayalayas in their effective functioning. (150 words) 10
- ग्राम न्यायालयों द्वारा प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने में सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans:- "Gram Nyayalayas" are part of "Alternate Dispute resolution" system adopted at village panchayat level.

Challenges

- 1) lacks the representation, in the villages in their number.
[very few districts have them]
- 2) lacks qualitative judges from subordinate judiciary.
- 3) Vacancy in these courts.
- 4) lack of funds to establish and maintain these mobile courts.
- 5) In spite of they giving options to arbitrate, couldn't stop the litigants to reach higher courts.
↓
Couldn't decrease burden.
- 6) Corruption due to SPSC - Judicial authority new in appointments to Judicial staff.

- ↳ 7) Lack of digitalisation infrastructure to deal in times of COVID-19.
- ↳ 8) Need for more effective investigations to make speedy disposal of cases - for evidence in local level.

Thus, steps like:

- 1) Increasing recruitment in subordinate Judiciary - with AJTS [Art 312].
 - 2) Increasing Gram Nyayalayas - using legal services Authority - funds, functionaries;
 - 3) Reforming judicial service delivery in local level with digitalisation ⇒ [e courts mission]
- can all be the steps, to ensure speedy justice to the local citizens by first point of Judicial system - "Gram Nyayalas"

4. Explain the rationale behind setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms' in ensuring effective decision making in the governance of the country.

(150 words) 10

देश के शासन में प्रभावी निर्णय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'वैकल्पिक तंत्र' स्थापित करने का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans:

"Alternative mechanisms" are those processes which ensure effective decision making to bring in consensus in all stake holders in the process of governance.
Ex- mygov.in, public hearing, parliamentary committees in EJA

Rationale :-

- ↳ India, is a highly populated nation.
[UN-2047 - highest populated]
- ↳ It has diverse cultures, classes, regions, ethnicities to represent.
- ↳ Democracy - takes time to implement decisions; which need dynamicity and quick actions.
- ↳ Can ensure proper agreement to changes in legislations.
[Ex GST is accepted by all states only after proper redressal of grievance, while same is criticised to be lacked in Farm Acts, 2020.]

↳ Can ensure transparency and accountability

* [Enter Public in Environment
hearing Impact
assessment]

↳ Can decrease the higher end of despotic
rulers, prevail Rule of law.

↳ Can thus give platform to marginalised
to represent formally.

[Enter Pressure groups for women - For Nitybhaya
Fund]
↳ changes in sc. 375 IPC.

↳ Can give chance for public to represent,
awaken them politically too.

Thus, alternative mechanisms
can give a chance to various stakeholders
like public, marginalised, women, minorities,
opposition, pressure groups [civil societies], private
players - for SMART and effective
governance for all - SABKA SAATH - SABKA
VIKAS.

5. The relationship between bureaucracy and democracy is both paradoxical and complementary. Comment. (150 words) 10

नौकरशाही और लोकतंत्र के बीच संबंध विरोधाभासी और अनुपूरक दोनों हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans:-

Bureaucracy refers to the system involving bureaucrats [civil servants] and the process they perform their functions. While democracy is to give people a chance to make the officials perform their duties and services as per their need.

Paradoxical:-

- ↳ Bureaucracy limits power to office, while democracy distributes the same to many (people)
- ↳ Bureaucracy demand rigid, objective decisions, but democracy demands impartial and humane efforts.
- ↳ Bureaucracy helps for efficiency, but democracy for Transparency and accountability.

[Official Secrets Act - can give chance to officials to maintain sovereignty, but RTI makes citizen empowered with information]

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6. By transforming the way governments work and reinventing people's participation in the democratic process, e-governance empowers the citizen in multiple ways. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10
- सरकारों के काम करने के तरीके में परिवर्तन और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में लोगों की भागीदारी का पुनर्निर्माण करके, ई-शासन अनेक प्रकार से नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans.
e-Governance refers to usage of ICT as a mode to deliver services of a Government to its people.

Transforming Government way of work

[G2G, G2C, G2B]

- 1) Ensuring availability of information to public.
[Portals - NARI, mygov.in]
Umang app.
 - 2) Using new methods of effective service delivery.
[Govt. DBT, Postal schemes]
Online registration, online.
 - 3) Ensuring online grievance redressal.
[Govt. CBDT - New Electronic faceless Tax appeals]
 - 4) By providing variety of options.
[Govt. Online course - SWAYAM portal for education]
- Citizen Empowerment

Reinvesting people participation

- 1) In the form of Online public hearings, RTI Appeals.
- 2) Using Twitter, Facebook to question Government on its loop holes.
- 3) For mobilising people to help marginalised.
[B'r Baba ka Dhaba in COVID-19]
- 4) Online Crowd funding, in construction of new resources.
[B'r Manipal - people's road] by Amishong.
- 5) To ensure proper tax payments, using UPI and Bhim apps - linking it to PanCard.
- 6) Using live streaming of SC orders.

Socio Politically
→ Empowers
Citizen too.

Thus, e-Governance is a boon
for SMART Governance in future.
(Sensitive, Moral, Aware, Responsive, Technology)

7. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 dilutes the spirit of Supreme Court's NALSA judgement towards self-determination of gender. Discuss. (150 words) 10

उभयलिंगी व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 लिंग के आत्मनिर्धारण के प्रति उच्चतम न्यायालय के नालसा (NALSA) निर्णय की भावना को कमजोर करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- Recent passage of Transgender Persons Act, 2019 was a result of Supreme Court's NALSA judgement in 2014, in support of Transgenders.

Act dilutes Judgement:-

Act

- 1) It provides recognition to transgender, on the agreement of District magistrate officially.

Judgement:-

- 1) Right to sexuality is fundamental Right (Art 21), one has right to choose one's gender.

- 2) It gives single definition to all transgenders,

- 2) Need to recognise various forms of transgenders in society.

[queers, lesbians] homosexuals etc.

- 3) National Council for Transgender with Minister of Social Justice is formed [Chair] ↳ statutory body
- 3) It ordered for creation of a Commission for transgender with almost autonomy constitutionally too
- 4) There is no mention for reservation in education, jobs ↳ 4) It demands to include transgender in DBC criteria
- 5) No change in Sec. 375 IPC, Surrogacy bills to include transgender ↳ 5) Sexual abuse of Transgender is a rampant issue and needs redressal.

Thus, not just in the self determination but also in several spheres the judgement is ignored. However, it can be counted as starting step for major reforms in future.

8. The worthwhile goal of Universal Health Coverage can be achieved by declaring the right to health as a fundamental right. Comment.
(150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को एक मूल अधिकार घोषित करके मार्वाभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के सार्थक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans

"Universal Health Coverage" refers to accessible, affordable, effective health services at local level to all in equity as per "Alma Atta" declaration of WHO.

[Can be achieved by making Health Fundamental Right] :-

No, because

- 1) It has already been a part of Fundamental right [Art (21)] as per SC judgements.
- 2) It is basic Universal right as per UNHRC.
- 3) It can give legal sanction, but not ensure implementation.
- 4) It needs political will to ensure the services at local level.
- 5) It needs funds to make it a truth.
- 6) It needs medical personnel and paramedical staff - to ensure "HEALTH for all"
[111000 Doctors - we have 111400]

→ 7) Needs expertise in R+D sectors.

Yes:-

To an extent:-

- 1) create Moral and legal obligation explicitly to implement.
- 2) Can effectively divert Budgetary resources [1.6% → 2.5% - goal] to ensure unfrustrated and personnel expertise.
- 3) Can create International co-operation as a mandate to mobilise resources.

Thus, however more efforts by the Government and civil societies, by:-

- 1) Increasing health care infra in rural areas.
[District Hospital - to run medical college - Budget 2020-21]
- 2) Involving AYUSH, paramedical personnel to provide services on local level.
- 3) Increasing Budget to health by 2.5%.
Can ensure "Health for all" as per SDG 2030.

9. Indian Diaspora in the Gulf countries is an asset beset with multiple challenges. Comment. (150 words) 10
 खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय डायस्पोरा अनेक चुनौतियों से घिरी एक परिसंपत्ति है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans

Indian diaspora across the global nations have been highest number as per UN population Fund, with UAE occupying the top most destination for

Asset :-

- 1) To give economic upliftment to country
 [Remittance, FDI attracted]
- 2) As source of Soft power ...
 [Cultural ambassadors - as per our hon'ble PM]
- 3) Intermining of our cultures across creates political and economic interdependence.
 [Ex: Kerala floods - UAE's proposal to offer 400 cr]
- 4) Gives space, opportunities for our growing population.
- 5) Results in improving expertise to our youth.
 [Ex: MS in USA, Medicine in Russia (MBBS)]

Challenges

- 1) It influences of internal political processes.
[Ex: Howdy Modi - In USA].
- 2) It can change our policy decisions.
[Ex: UK - wants India to protect farmers during their protests] to agree on their terms.
- 3) Can cause Brain drain.
[Sundar Pichai - Microsoft chair]
- 4) Can effect our International diplomacy, stances.
[Ex: US H₂B policy - restrictions - could affect our economic ties with USA]
- 5) Can prevent hard hand on nations.
[Ex: Against Kafala system of UAE, Saudi]

Thus, as the cultural ambassador, the diaspora can affect our International and national diplomacy both positively and negatively.

10. Briefly outline the genesis and functioning of World Food Programme (WFP). Also highlight its contribution to India's effort in addressing the issue of hunger and malnutrition. (150 words) 10

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) की उत्पत्ति और कार्यप्रणाली की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भूख और कुपोषण की समस्या को दूर करने के भारत के प्रयासों में इसके योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans
=

UN World food Programme [UNWFP] was brought into limelight due to recent Nobel Peace prize awarded to it in 2020.

Genesis

- ↳ UN specialised body.
- ↳ Formed in 1961 → formalised its work by 1962.
- ↳ Mandate - To provide food, nutrition to the hungry conflict prone, poverty ridden regions [SDG 2.0]

Functioning: [Has ^{member} 113 nations + UNGA - To decide activities]

- ↳ It helps to deliver food and nutritional commodities in war prone areas.
[Cf. Iraq Vs Iran war 1962, Egypt, Syrian operations]
- ↳ It provides research, staff, expertise, surveys → To enhance food governance in global nations.

Contribution to India

- 1) It has been part of T-PDS (Public Distribution system) providing ration budget, processes - electronic services at local level $\Rightarrow$ reforms.
- 2) It is part of our ICDS - Mid Day Meal scheme - to use biofortified rice with vitamin-A in states like UP, MP (pilot project).
- 3) Has helped us in the form of surveys, reports - to eliminate malnutrition. (Feed our future - campaign)
- 4) Helped to mobilise funds internationally to curb menace of malnutrition - 23% of all in India (GHI Index 2020).
- 5) Helps in Anganwadi schemes too.

Thus, UNWFP has been major contributor at both Global and Indian level to achieve SDG-2.0 [ZERO HUNGER]

11. Action against civil society groups is seen as shrinking space for dissent by some while others point out to the imperatives of merit based action against certain groups. Examine with examples. (250 words) 15

- कुछ लोगों द्वारा नागरिक समाज समूहों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई को असहमति के लिए कम होती स्वीकार्यता के रूप में देखा जाता है, जबकि अन्य लोग कतिपय समूहों के विरुद्ध गुणावगुण आधारित कार्रवाई की अनिवार्यता की ओर इंगित करते हैं। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans

"Civil societies" refer to those groups of people who help in the process of governance of a state.

[Ex: NAO's, pressure groups, etc.]

Action Against - shrinking space for dissent

- ↳ 1) Civil societies → ensure good governance
→ comprise marginally represented sections
→ Brings dynamism in policymaking

thus, their denial can sound similar to

"no democratic governance".

[Ex: RTI Activists when harassed by Government bodies, with attacks is against democratic viability of nation]

- ↳ 2) their denial can result in entrust state actors to take their place.

[Ex: When Trade Unions are suppressed, Nationalism can fill its vacuum]

- 3) Civil societies also include citizens in large, so common public represent them with these groups.

[Ex: Riots by Muslim Unions - against CAA Act, could largely mobilise masses against CAA 2020 recently]

- 4) Dissent cannot be against major democratic fronts, as it can decrease the chances of smooth working of Government.

[Ex: Farmers Act, 2020 - failure to discuss with ASKisan Sabha leaders is one of the reason for present farmer protests against it.]

Milit based Actions is Useful:-

- 1) Civil societies can also include those extrastate actors, who can damage social capital.

[Ex: NISCN (TH) - a cause of "Nagaland" militarism in North East → denial of development]

2) It can prevent the foreign funded
intra national protests and riots.

[Sw Green Peace - is said to create dependence
on Nuclear power against low cost coal
based thermal power]

3) It can maintain law and order in a region.

4) Can ensure other civil societies to not be
affected under Umbrella restrictions.

5) Can ensure sovereignty, secular, federal,
principles of our nation.

Thus, though civil societies are
the foundation stone of governance, their
working needs regulation to protect their
intents for GOOD GOVERNANCE - SABKA
SAATH - SABKA VISWAAS"

12. Discuss the implications associated with the Prime Minister's Office acting as the most powerful office due to its formidable influence in policymaking in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में नीति-निर्माण में अपने अत्यधिक प्रभाव के कारण प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करने से संबद्ध निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans

Prime Minister's Office ^(PMO) refers to the secretariat support to Prime Minister personally (alone) to ensure day to day affairs related to executive decisions.

[Art (74)] ⇒ [PM + Principal secretary + PMO staff]

Implications of PMO as powerful body :-

Negatives :-

- 1) It can prevent the information of a policy to trickle into the Cabinet and Government. [Against collective responsibility - (74) (75) ^{Art}]
- 2) The system of 'ultra cabinet' can strengthen.
- 3) It can prevent representation of various departments in making a policy wholistic with Cabinet secretariat involvement.

4) It can increase the appeal of PM in the eyes of people as a despotic leader.

5) It can deny Intraparty democracy and Intragovernment effective functioning.

6) Its speedy decision making can increase litigations at judiciary - with Judicial reviews, writ petitions.

7) It can deny our basic system of "Parliamentary, democratic functioning".

of a Government ⇒ HISTORIC VALUES.

8) Increase ordinances rate [Art (123)]

Positives:-

1) It can enhance the speed of working of a Government.

[No stakeholder meets].

2) It can improve quick decision making skills, protocols - in times of Defence / pandemics as a need.

- 3) It can thus bypass the Cabinet,
parliament ensuring minimal resistance
in reforms.
[Enr Triple Talwar, Farmers Act]
↓
liberating agriculture
- 4) It can ward off pressure of politically
motivated lobby groups and corporates.
- 5) It can decrease the interstate regionalistic
tone of suggestions.

Thus, however unipite of its
advantages the centralising tendency of
PMO functioning needs wholistic reforms
in the manner to ensure collective
responsibility and democracy in policy making
as guaranteed by Our Constitution.
[sovereign body]

13. While judiciary's efforts to infuse accountability in the functioning of government institutions and engender human rights jurisprudence, demonstrate the importance of judicial governance, it also leads to concerns around judicial overreach. Discuss. (250 words) 15
- जहाँ सरकारी संस्थानों के कार्यकरण में जवाबदेही का मंचार करने और मानवाधिकार न्यायशास्त्र उत्पन्न करने का न्यायपालिका का प्रयास न्यायिक शासन का महत्व प्रदर्शित करता है, वहीं यह न्यायिक अतिक्रमण के चतुर्दिक चिंताओं को भी जन्म देता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans-

Judiciary has been one of the major pillar of our polity to ensure the "no strict separation" policy of our Parliamentary system to function efficiently.

Importance of Judicial Governance

1) It gains power from Art (32), (226) writs, Art-13, 33, 34, 35, (142) (131) of constitution.

2) It prevents the overreach of executive.

[Ex In times of Coal gate scam
↓
Supreme order cancelled
the licences.]

↓
Deterrence to executive for corruption.

3) It resulted in Environmental Protection

[Ex Delhi - to form EPCA, Graded response
plan of Action
Uttarakhand - HE Power projects to
pay fine on floods, 2014.]

4) It can bring dynamism in functioning of legislature.

[Art-377 ^{SC} made void → ~~From~~ Homosexuality not crime
↓
Transgender Act, 2019]

5) To bring equity to marginalised groups -

[Art Triple Talag bill - initiated post Supreme Court orders]

6) Source to ensure last effort of fundamental right enforcement -

[Art Writs - on Emergency - made 42 CAA Act void in 1970s]

7) To ensure Constitutionalism, ensure Basic structure to prevail.

Judicial Overreach -

→ It is termed to overtake powers of legislature, executive.

[By proposing laws - Art In sectors which need expertise - Telecom AGR revenues]

- 2) Has created haphazardness in functioning of Governments.
[Sir EPCA - rules, ^{with} CPCB - nodal body]
- 3) It can limit the democracy mandate of people to ornamental positions.
- 4) Disregards working of polity with stakeholders for effective governance.
[∴ Continuous restrictions on developmental process]
- 5) It breaches responsible power sharing principle.

Thus, Judiciary is an important body, but its functioning as a whole needs timely interventions only to suit the needs rather than breach the parliamentary positions for effective governance.

14. The power to punish for contempt of court is necessary for the administration of justice. Critically analyse: (250 words) 15
- न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन के लिए आवश्यक है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचन कीजिए।

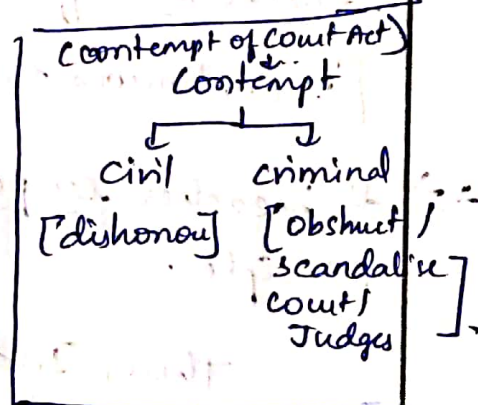
Ans.

"Contempt of Court" refers to the power granted to Judiciary to punish individuals acting against its honour or its orders. [sc - (129), HC - Art (215).]

Necessary for Justice

Not

1) Contempt is an extreme provision, which needs its application as a last resort.



[Cur Dogs bark over Elephant philosophy]

2) It can increase culture of Judicial monopoly in a democracy.

3) It can decrease the freedom given by Art (19) - to question the unreasonable.

↳ 4). It can create dishonour morally in public towards court when frequently used as deterrence.

↳ 5). It is illdefined - so discretion of court denies its usage frequently, quite often questioned by civil societies.

↳ 6). Cannot change behaviour of person.

↳ 7). Ensures minimal deterrence [6mth Jail and /or 10,000 fine].

↳ 8). Other methods [fair judgement, speedy trial] can ensure it.

Yes -

- 1) To maintain honour of court, from ~~us~~ meaningless criticism hurting its positional relevance.
- 2) To minimise interference in the court proceeding.
- 3) To maintain dignity in the court.
- 4) To ensure proper judicial / rule based discussion in courts, civil societies.
- 5) To curtail actions of extrastate actions, to balance law & order.

Thus, contempt of court needs
Judicial usage - denying 'fair criticism'
 and 'truth response' as a fatal undertaking.
 Thus, it acts as a "necessarily evil" to
 protect Judicial honour in situation.

15. What are the legal concerns associated with custodial violence? Discuss the challenges in curbing such incidents. Also suggest some ways to address this issue. (250 words) 15

अभिरक्षा में हिंसा से संबद्ध विधिक चिंताएं क्या हैं? ऐसी घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans

Custodial violence refers to use of violence in the process of enquiring (or) trial of an individual by police (or) public officials illegitimately to expose their higher hand.

Ex Too much death of son and father

Legal Concerns

- 1) Failure of lower courts to recognize custodial violence due to burden of cases
- 2) Late trials, poor conviction rates due to conflict of interest of police department
- 3) Art (22), (21) guarantees protection but their enforcement lies in the police.
- 4) Lack of availability of free legal services to victims, costly practitioners.
- 5) Custodial violence ~~are~~ not explicit in laws.

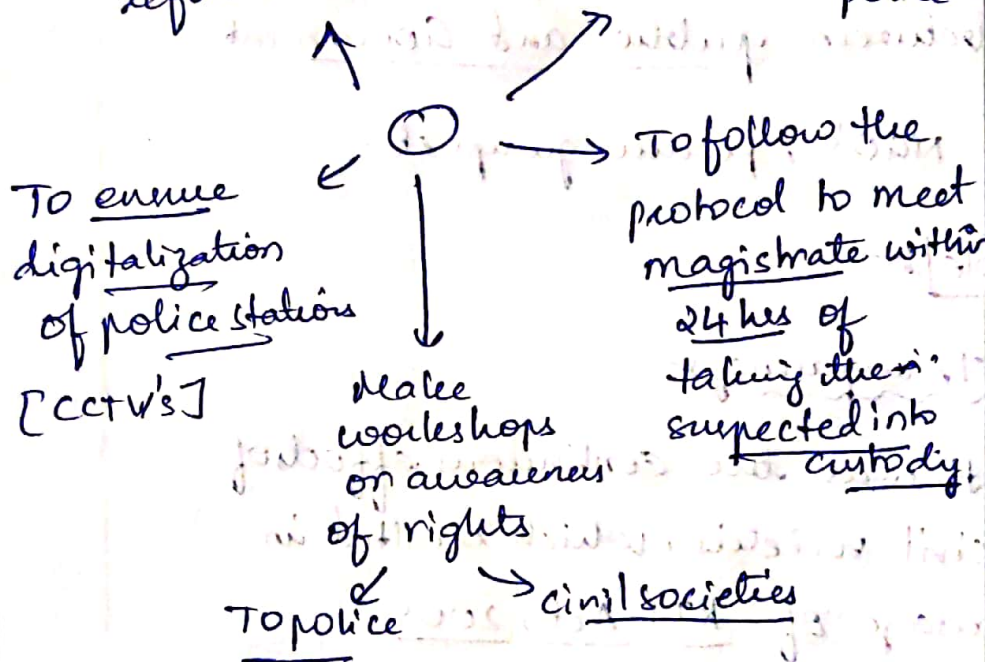
Challenges in curbing

- 1) Needs moral, behavioral change in department (police)
- 2) Need to correct the lacunae in vacancies of police
 ↓
 To decrease their physical, mental burden
- 3) Needs to provide awareness to police that horrue is against Fundamental right (21, 22) can land them in prison.
- 4) Lack of protocols for investigation.
- 5) Prisons / police stations lack the provision of CCTV's to create deterrence ⇒ which need funds, political will.
- 6) Violence is accepted norm against crimes ⇒ in times of mobocracy.
 ↳ post truth world.
- 7) social taboos in policemen.
 [Patriarchy, Casteism]

Ways to address

To follow
Prakash Singh
Guidelines to
ensure, police
reforms

To follow NHRC
guidelines, in time
of Custodial
death - to create
deterrence in
police.



Thus, Custodial deaths/violence
need wholistic redressal in system
to ensure Right to voice against
violence be perennial

16. Civil society interventions, ranging from confrontation to engagement with the government, have played an important role in ushering transparency and accountability in governance in India. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

सरकार के साथ टकराव से लेकर जुड़ाव तक सिविल सोसाइटी के हस्तक्षेपों ने भारत में शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का सूत्रपात करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans.

Civil societies form important bridge in the process of governance between public and Government.

Ex- NAO's, pressure groups etc.

Role

In Transparency

1) It was the continuous efforts of civil societies, which resulted in passage of RTI Act, 2005.

2) They provide awareness regarding various legal redressals to ensure prevalence of Rule of law.

[Car Legal Services Authority].

3) It enables the public to recognise the loopholes in government functions.

[Civ. Association for Democratic reforms]

↓
Report on criminalization of politics (43% - 2019)

4) It has helped the public to adopt the e-governance initiatives.

[Civ. Social audit online } by SHAs
DBT transfers } was encouraged.
PMJDYojna.]

In Accountability

① By being equal stakeholders in policymaking → Civ. Farmer Unions (AICs)
[By lobbying, pressurizing] ↓ for farmer Act repealment.

② To allow for more democratic functions

[Civ. PUCL vs UOI → NOTA into voting system
(2013)
↓
NAB.]

3) Right to privacy, Right to education
are also efforts to make Government
accountable with actions of NCIOS.

3) Chipko movements, Recent Agri men
protection by common public
↓
are also methods adopted for
effective grievance redressal.

Thus, civil societies have been
major reasons to ensure good governance
in India.

17. When it comes to hunger, India faces the paradox of plenty. Discuss. Also suggest ways in which this concern can be addressed. (250 words) 15

जब भुखमरी की बात आती है, भारत को प्रचुरता के विरोधाभास का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए, जिनके माध्यम से इस चिंता का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Ans

As per Global Hunger Index 2020, India is placed in 94/107 nations, poorer than Bangladesh and Pakistan. It has about 23% of Global hungry population.

Paradox of plenty:-

↳ It has reserves of grains in its FCI, warehouses but lacks efficient storage systems, forward chain linkages to distribute the same.

↳ It has II highest agricultural land, I in Rice production, wheat - still has Under 5 mortality, wasting as major issue.

- ↳ India's population is mostly Agriculture dependent (SSV) still, remain poor and malnourished in real farmer families.
- ↳ Government spends maximum of its subsidies [Es 2019-20] to food and fertiliser still cannot give enough income to farmer [as MSP / by APMCs]
- ↳ Crops of single variety are produced and procured in excess, lacking the nutritional quality, variations as required.
- ↳ It has Global 2nd richest person, but faces poverty as majority in

Ways:-Institutional:-

- To enforce PDS reforms
 - One Nation One Ration Card
 - To digitalise ration shops.
 - To use SMS, geo-tagging of trucks to prevent smuggling.
 - To periodically review the PDS beneficiaries.
- To change the procurement policy
 - Avoiding Open Procurement [To avoid wastage, Revenue deficit]
 - Use Private player help to create scientific warehouses
 - To engage FPO's, SH's to ensure healthy feeding practice.
- Health reforms
 - To increase local health providers [Asha, Anganwadis]
 - To increase health budget (2.5%)
 - To decrease the Anaemia in pregnant.

Thus, steps like Poshan Abhiyan, recent Farmers Acts, 2020, One Nation One Ration Card are all steps to ensure Zero hunger (SDG 2.0).

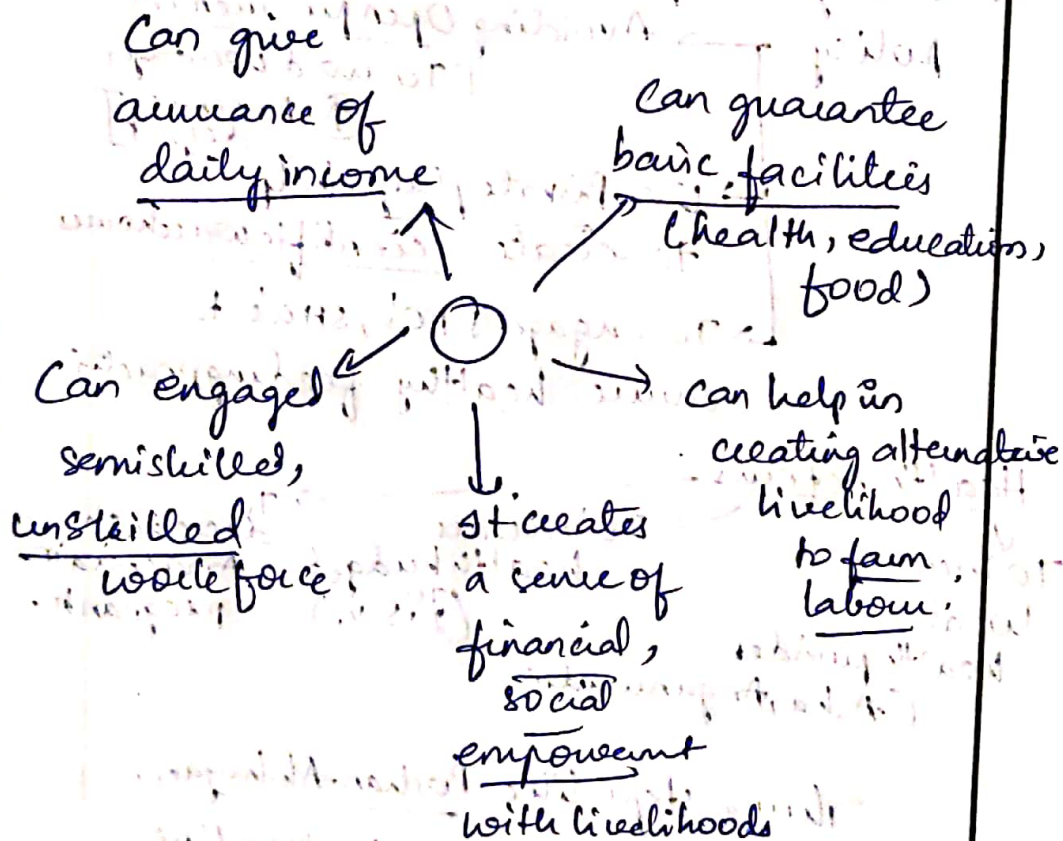
18. What is the role of wage employment in alleviating poverty? How is the MGNREGA different from the earlier Wage Employment Programmes in India? (250 words) 15

निर्धनता उन्मूलन में मजदूरी रोजगार की क्या भूमिका है? मनरेगा (MGNREGA) भारत में पहले के मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से कैसे भिन्न है?

Ans:-

Wage employment refers to providing wages on any meagre works to provide labour a source of income. [unskilled workforce].

Role :-



How MNREGA is different:-

- ① It provides compulsory mechanism to guaranteed by law "NREGA Act" to provide work.
- ② Guarantees monetary relief if work not ~~was~~ provided.
- ③ Ensures Gender Equality [Equal wages].
- ④ Creates social audit as must $\Rightarrow$ Transparency.
- ⑤ Provides Direct Benefit transfers.
(so, no decrease in wages by middle men)
- ⑥ Can provide non-farm unskilled work, additional income to farmers.
- ⑦ Can create assets for rural development.
[Ex- Canals, schools, Anganwadis].

Thus, MNREGA as a scheme has many advantages to ensure rural poverty alleviation.

19. China's aggressiveness in recent times presents not only challenges to India but also opportunities to strengthen itself internationally and domestically.
Discuss. (250 words) 15

हाल के दिनों में चीनी आक्रामकता न केवल भारत के लिए चुनौतियां खड़ी करती है बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू स्तर पर अपने आपको सशक्त बनाने का अवसर भी प्रदान करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent Chinese expansionist policies have been visible all over the world post and before COVID-19 crisis, both in maritime, continent boundaries and in trade.

Challenges to India

- 1) It limits India's aspirations to remain as responsible power in South Asia

with
Lo AC
conflicts

Constructing
new Dam near
Brahmaputra
river

Chinese Expansionist

Loss of Privacy [SA electronic]

[Lo AC] land conflict

cheque book diplomacy

Economic dependence

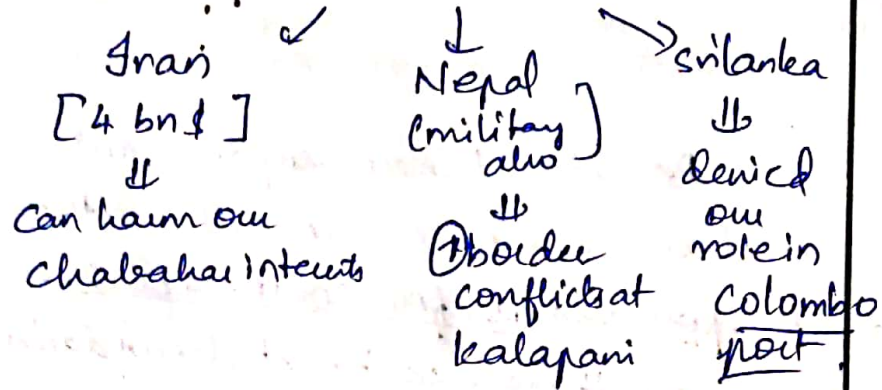
9-dotted line at south China sea

[with Artificial Islands]

- 2) Its proximity with Pakistan → to construct CPEC corridor part of BRI.

- 3) Recent construction proposal of Daimajid dam on Indus river (Gifted to Pakistan)

4) Its exclusive economic Hubs with



Opportunities to itself (INTERNATIONALLY)

- ① Creating military bases [Djibouti, Laos, Thailand] at Kra canal.
- ② Creating allies who remain monetarily indebted. [Sri Lanka, Iran, Myanmar, Pakistan].
- ③ Its proximity with Pakistan can increase its supremacy in Afghanistan post US withdrawal. ⇒ fuelling terrorism. ↓ protecting itself however.
- ④ Getting access to various ports for economy. [Gulf - Ceylon - Pakistan, Colombo - Sri Lanka].

- ⑤ Increasing its preference with economic dependence, to remain as growing superpower in terms of UN, WTO grounds.

In domestic Arena:-

- ↳ Acts ports to sell its ships for foreign trade [port of calls]
- ↳ Can increase its market with cheque book diplomacy.
- ↳ Can increase its cultural and economic presence with its hard diplomacy.
- ↳ Can access raw material at ease.

Thus, Chinese aggressiveness has been a growing apprehensions to both India and Global nations aspiring for "World peace".

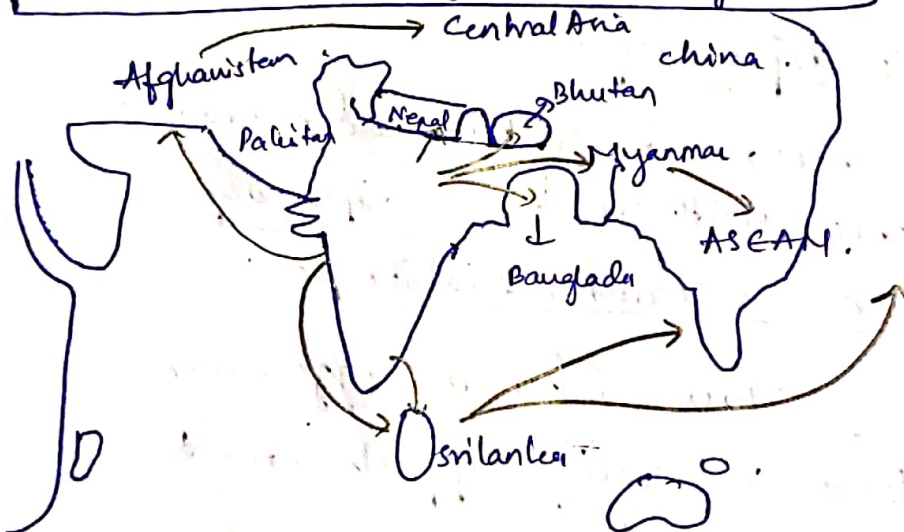
20. Trade and connectivity hold the key for India to better engage its neighbours. Examine the opportunities and challenges in South Asia in this context. (250 words) 15

व्यापार और कनेक्टिविटी, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोसियों से बेहतर तरीके से जुड़ने का सामर्थ्य रखती है। इस संदर्भ में दक्षिण एशिया में अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans

Trade and connectivity are the two major pillars to enhance the role of India in global stage diplomacy as per our Minister of External Affairs -

Both - a key to engage our neighbours



- ① As part of our "Neighbourhood first policy"
- ② Cujral doctrine - for magnanimity towards neighbours.
- ③ To prevent / stop growing chinese expansion with economics.

South Asia -

Opportunities :-

↳ Connectivity is major challenge to reach South East Asian nations -

↳ ASEAN - referred as TICER of tomorrow to access its market and investments, technology :

↳ To provide North East chance for development with enhanced connectivity -
(Ex - Kaladan Project, BBIN) .

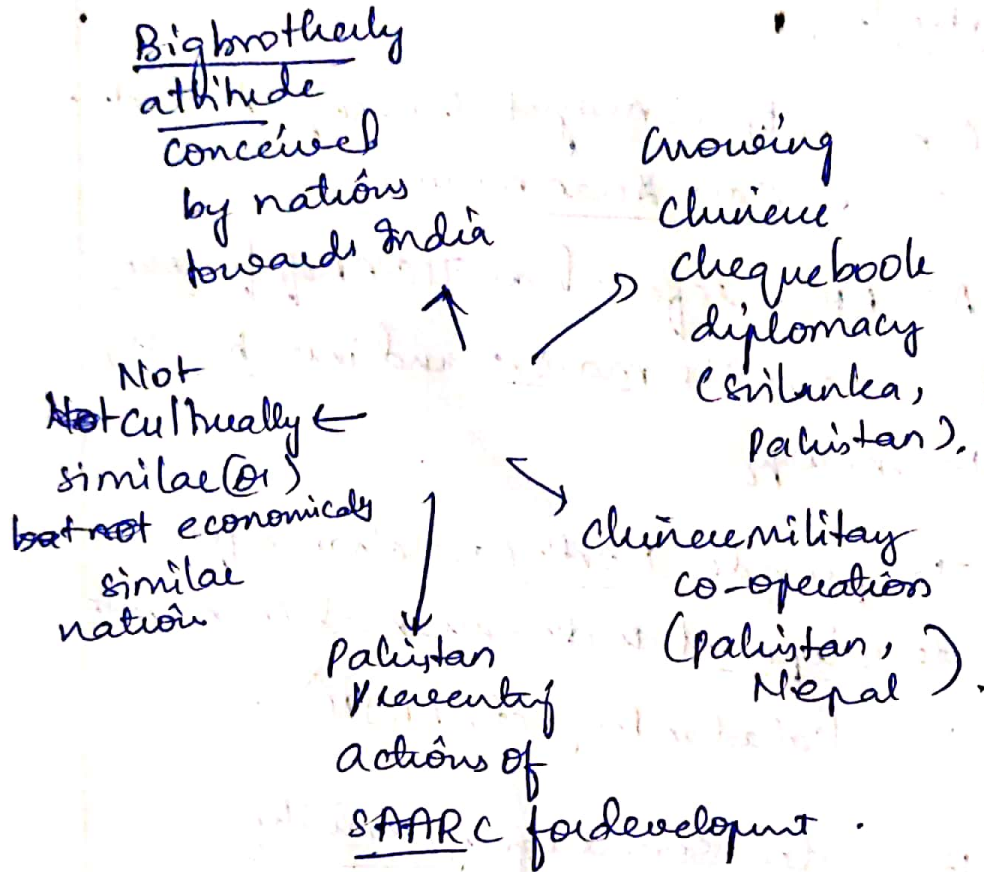
↳ It creates sovereignty, security assurance -

[Ex - Premium in North East - with Myanmar co-operation (Op. sunrise) can be earned]

↳ It can create local markets and sources of opportunities .

[Ex - Myanmar - for timber]

↳ Can prevent Chinese hegemony .

Challenges

Thus funds, international co-operation are major factors for peaceful South Asia - with India as regional power.